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tion, temperance, crime, education, and so on, and the conclusion is that "Japanese civilization, like our own, is far from perfect. . . . They have many limitations some of them very serious. But of what nation may not the same be said?" (p. 48). The menace of a Japanese invasion of America covers the origin of the idea and points out the improbability and impossibility of the event. As to Japan in China, a Monroe Doctrine of the East is advocated. The California controversy is briefly treated and its solution is found in the plan proposed by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick. And as to the Philippines, Japan does not want them and could not take them if she did. In any case, we are told, "our stolen islands are a peril as well as a burden" (p. 204); they should be granted independence and placed under an international treaty of neutrality. The concluding paragraph voices this sweeping generalization: "If an armed conflict ever arises between the two nations, it will not be a war of invasion of America, but, as already said, a war of aggression on our part, which we shall be compelled to fight at Japan's door, the crime of which will not be Japan's, but our own."

The attitude of the author toward Japan is, throughout, appreciative and sympathetic. The treatment is expository, the style is pleasing, but in order to assure easy reading the author lays himself open to the charge of superficiality. It is the kind of book which would interest and convince one who had read some of the newspaper yarns about Japan and the Japanese, and who wished to see them answered or explained. But it would hardly alter the views of anyone who had fixed ideas on the subject. It was very much worth while to show up the puerility of many of the charges against the Japanese which have been current of late, but the whole question of the position of Japan in Asia and in America cannot be treated as simply as Dr. Sunderland has done.

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Nationalism and Internationalism, the Culmination of Modern History. By RAMSAY MUIR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1917. Pp. 224.)

Professor Muir regards the war as a struggle between the "twin causes" of nationalism and internationalism, on the one hand, and militarism and racialism—that is, "the belief in the inherent superiority

of one race over another and in the fundamental antipathy between races" (p. 40)—on the other hand. The formula obviously leaves untouched many phases of the war, but the lesson it conveys regarding international peace is an important, if familiar, one: "Lasting peace will not be attained in Europe until every reasonable national aspiration has been satisfied" (p. 197).

The most instructive passages of the book are those, scattered here and there, in which the relationship between democracy and nationalism is pointed out. This has been twofold: in the first place, the effort to base government on the consent of the governed has tended to restrict the sway of government to those who understood one another; in the second place, the doctrine of equality has broken down class barriers and furthered that blending of the diverse elements of population which is necessary to nationalism. Both are facts which should be pondered by the exponents of internationalism.

The opening section of the book (pp. 1-36) comprises a rather imprudent excursus in the field of political theory and legal history which might advantageously have been omitted.

The statement on page 185 that the first general arbitration treaty was that of 1898, between Italy and the Argentine Republic, overlooks Article XXI of the Treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico.

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War Time Control of Industry. The Experience of England. By HOWARD L. GRAY. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1918. Pp. xv, 307.)

This carefully written, clear and readable statement of the steps taken down to the close of 1917 by the British government to control industry to promote, primarily, efficient conduct of the war and, secondarily, the well-being of the people of Great Britain under the strain of the past three years, is more than its title page promises. It contains, in fact, an illuminating comparison of the steps taken by Great Britain from August, 1914, and by the government of the United States from our entering the war on April 6, 1917, to the close of that year.

Where so much valuable information is set forth in available form in a volume of manageable size, it seems perhaps captious to lament that there is not still more. It is, however, unfortunate that the important subject of milk is disposed of in less than four pages.